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THE SUN, New York city.

### The Income Tax in France.

There should be no misconstruction of the fact that on Thursday the French Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of sixteen, accepted the income tax in principle, on condition that all the applications of it should be settled by the Budget Committee. This vote was the outcome of a compromise by which the Bourgeois Ministry lost the kernel and retained the shell. The Budget Committee is overwhelmingly opposed to an income tax of any kind, and especially to the graduated form demanded by the Socialists, which would mulct men who by thrift, brains, and energy have accumulated considerable property, of a large part of their revenues. It is improbable that the Budget Committee will agree to any embodiments of the income tax principle which the Socialist followers of M. BOURGEOIS would consider worthy of their support.

There were several reasons why the Chamber did not wish to force the Bourgeois Cabinet to resign on the issue of the income tax. Not a few stalwart and stainless Republicans, who under ordinary circumstances would resist even a nominal acquiescence in socialistic projects, deem it for the moment their primary duty to purge their party of complicity in the Panama Canal and Southern Railway scandals. They dislike, therefore, at this juncture, when investigations are still pending, to overthrow a Ministry which has shown itself determined to secure the evidence of ARTON and HERZ, whereby it is believed the offenders can be brought to justice, or, at all events, exposed to obloquy. The more discreet defenders of the accused or suspected persons are also reluctant at this time to oust M. BOURGEOIS from office, lest their act should seem indicative of a belief in their friends' guilt, and of a wish to shield them from inquiry. A third element of the small majority by which the Premier was sustained. is composed of too timid politicians, who, while opposed to the Socialist programme and desirous of defeating it, are at the same time apprehensive of the attractiveness which the proposed income tax might, at the first glance, have not only for artisans in Paris and the large industrial centres, but also for a considerable proportion of the peasant proprietors. They think it wiser, by accepting an income tax in principle, but preventing any application of it which would gratify the Socialists, to compel M. Bourgeois to appeal to the country on some other issue.

This is playing with edged tools, and the sagacity of the performance remains to be determined. Those who accept an income tax in principle, although they may have no intention that their concession shall have any practical results, are estopped from using the argument that the moment you impose heavier burdens upon one class of citizens than are laid upon another, you supply the former with a grievance, with a right to complain that representation is no longer proportioned to taxation. You convert the victims of discriminative legislation into enemies of the existing political régime, and which shall either abolish the income tax, or, as in the kingdom of Prussia, shall give ciple of absolute equality before the law which lay at the root of the French revolusion. That principle abjured, they will have only themselves to blame if the party of reaction shall include every Frenchman who by accumulating property has given proof of industry, ability, and thrift.

## The Whole Matter.

The two contributions with which that experienced diplomatist and statesman, Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, has favored THE SUN, in regard to the case of Cuba, have contained a most valuable exposition of the laws, both international and statutory which are applicable to it, and also of the duties which this country owes to the natriots in arms. In his contribution of Friday last, the General made some remarks that have a direct and practical bearing upon the existing situation

"The immediate aspects of the conflict present this question: Shall Cuba be destroyed, or be free and in-dependent? Shall her people be exterminated because they ask for seif-government! Shall her town and cities be burned, her fromful fields desolat her industries ruined? Or shall this island, the fair-sel and richest of the Western Indies, he allowed, like other American States, to govern herself and develop with the aid and enterprise of our citizens, the almost boundless resources of a tropical empire?"

It seems to us that this presentation of the case is deserving of the thought of the pro-Spanish members of the United States Benate. The alternative for Cuba is manifest: destruction on the one hand or inde pendence on the other. By disregarding our duty in the case, we encourage Spain to complete the ruin of Cuba; by performing

our duty we may help in saving Cuba. Gen. SICKLES made also this remark :

"The spectacle of more than 100,000 Spanish troops trying to compet the unwilling allegiance of 1,500,000 people, white and black, involving, as it does, the desiruction of all that is valuable on the island, attended by atrocities unknown to civilized warfare. is one that the Government of the United States can not be expected to look upon with indifference.

The people of the United States, moved by the love of liberty and the instinct of humanity, have looked upon the spectacle for more than a year with the very deepest concern; the Government of the United States, as represented by its Executive depertment, has been wholly unconcerned in the presence of the dire spectacle.

Gen. Sickles also made a historical referonce which is replete with instruction :

"Spalu has exercised dominion over Cuba for 300 years. Surely she has had time enough to develop the results of her colonial policy. These results are shown to be, in Cuba, the same as have illustrated Spain's rule encowhere in Spanish America, to wit, the impoverishment and discontent of the people, sed tion and revolution, ending in independence Spain must accept the inevitable."

The only analogy in history to the downfall of the once mighty Spanish empire, is that of the less extensive empire of Rome. In both cases the fall was the result of with pains so infinite for special use against despotism and corruption.

It is a truthful observation of Gen. wheel is the Canadian Pacific; and that SICKLES that "Spain is indebted to the United States for her continued hold upon Cuba." Cuba has often sempted the granted to the Canadian Pacific, the substantial nourishment from which the scheme commends itself, and I trust that the Mayor and that of England, which seized he island of Anglican and Canadian political hostil-

shortly before the American Revolution; ity and commercial rivalry derives its but since THOMAS JEFFERSON declared that no power other than Spain would be permitted to hold Cuba, Spain has been secura in her authority. We have been the guardian of Spain in Cuba, which is the only one of her American possessions that she has not

lost. Gen, Sickles touched a responsive chord in the American heart when, speaking of the oppressed Cubans, he said this:

"The Cubans are Americans. They recognize no other name. They reject, with scorn, the designa-tion, Spaniards. Their children are educated in our schools; their money is invested here. We consume the greater part of their products. They have no rce worth mentioning, except with the United

True throughout. It is an American per ple who call to us for succor. It is an American people who make their appeal to only that we shall recognize their right to fight for their own freedom; that we shall say they are belligerents, entitled to any advantage which may thus accrue to them. It is an American people to whom the American Government now denies this boon It is a people who thrill at the sight of the American flag, who aspire to gain Ameri can liberties, and who are fighting most heroically at this time, as they have fought at other times long ago, to win them. It s an American people that is under the iron heel of Spain, under the Spanish reign of terror, under the odious tyrant WEYLER, in Cuba. It is the butcher of an American people who has found defenders in the American Senate and an accomplice in the White House! The foremost of these defenders are two New England Senators. Suppose Spain ruled the State of Maine, represented by Senator HALE, and the State of Massachusetts. represented by Senator HOAR, as she rules Cuba; suppose WEYLER's headquarters were at Augusta or at Boston, instead of at Havana; suppose his bloody orders bore against the men and women who live upon the Penobscot and the Merrimack, as they bear upon those who live among the hills and in the valleys of Cuba; could these Senators speak of the rule of the tyrant in their own place of abode as they have spoken of it in the home of another American people? In case the men of the Pine Tree State and the Bay State struck against Spain for liberty, would Mr. HALE and Mr. HOAR cast contumely upon them as they have cast it upon the men of Cuba battling against Spain for liberty? We had rather think that the venerable HOAR would be as the venerable GOMEZ and that the muscular HALE would be as the stalwart MACEO. Yet, let not these Senators forget that the Cubans, too, are Ameri-

Revolution. "The Cubans are Americans," says Gen. SICKLES. We have cause to be proud of their kinship in Americanism.

cans, and that their struggle for freedom is

as justifiable as was that of the American

## The Malignant Enemy We Nurse.

We publish to-day an important letter from Ottawa concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway and its natural and persistent hostility to American interests. Very much of the ground covered by our correspondent is the same as that over which we have already gone, but the additional details and further explanations offered by him are necessary to the full and clear understand-

ing of a subject of the gravest moment. The Canadian Pacific Railway has been described in Canada as "the Government on wheels." It supports and runs the political machine of the party which depends for power on the stimulation of Canadian animosity to this country. Its President is a renegade American, named VAN HORNE, who sold out his American citizenship and became a British subject. He is now into ardent well-wishers for a revolution | called "Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE." This political apostate wrote to THE SUN, a few days ago, that he forsook his American birthto those who pay it proportionate weight at | right because of his "love for the Canadian the ballot box. By advocating an income | Pacific Rallway," or, less sentimentally extax the Socialists deal a blow at the prin- pressed, because of his material and business terests simply. Actually, and after the fashion of apostates generally, he has used the influence of his place as a railroad President to foment and exasperate Canadian hostility against this country. At the last general election in the Dominion he published a manifesto in aid of the Tories who

were distinctly appealing to anti-American sentiment. He was paying for his title. In the pursuance of its schemes for our injury, the Canadian Pacific brought over from England Sir CHARLES TUPPER, who was there as Canadian High Commissioner. He is an ambitious and intriguing man, who is working for a place in the British peerage; and as a step to that end he is seeking to strengthen Canada at our expense and to our damage commercially, and as a menace to us in a military way. The Canadian Pacific's sympathetic and contributory purpose is to make him Premier in place of the present Tory Premier, Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL, who has not proved subservient enough to be satisfactory to that controlling combination. It will supply Sir CHARLES with the campaign funds for the approaching elections. In return he is using and will continue to use his influence in behalf of the Canadian Pacific. We spoke the other day of his scheme for establishing a fast steamship line between England and Canada for the purpose, as he confessed, of striking a blow at the commerce of New York in the interest of that military highway. If he is successful at the elections, with the aid of Canadian Pacific money and influence, he is to buy from it several million acres of wild land in the Northwest, received by it along with other Government subsidies, also to make it a gift of the and Intercolonial Railway, a line which has cost the Canadian taxpayers about \$55 .-000,000. The Intercolonial runs to Halifax, where the fast steamships are to land in winter; and hence it is necessary as a link in the chain of communication between England and Canada, and thence, by the Canadian Pacific and its steamers

conversion of the vessels into cruisers in case of war; in other words, for use against us if the occasion requires. Incidentally, also, the Tory plan is to make large expenditures on the Canadian fortifications. It will be seen, therefore, that this scheme of the Canadian Pacific for the injury of American interests is large and cleverly contrived: but, after all, its working de pends wholly on power furnished from this side of the border. A machine constructed us, can run only with our help. The main concern lives entirely by our sufferance.

furnish, in the bonding privilege

granted to the Canadian Pacific, the substan-

from Vancouver, between England and

ready subsidized by the British Gov-ernment, and those of the Atlantic line

are to receive yearly \$350,000 from Eng-

land and \$750,000 from Canada. In both

cases, of course, provision is made for the

The Pacific steamers are al-

Asia.

mischievous ability. That American nutriment has even enabled the Canadian company to extend its power to this country, so that it is now proceeding by foreclosure to grasp an American railroad connection with Portland, in Maine. Moreover, being exempt from the restrictions and prohibitions of the Inter-State Commerce act, it enjoys great advantages in competition with our own roads; and by cutting rates it is artfully managed in unfair opposition to their welfare.

All this power of mischief comes from the privilege of carrying goods in bond through the United States, which we have extended to that nostile foreign corporation. If the bonding privilege were abrogated, and the Canadian Pacific shut up within Canada, the consequence, as our Ottawa correspondis, not that we shall fight for them, but ent says, would be the destruction of the malign power of that anti-American combination. Accordingly, we advise everybody, and especially all Congressmen, to read with care the whole of this important letter on another page of this paper.

#### A Few Words About Sunday Newspapers.

There was a time when some of the Chicago newspapers led the world in a degraded style of journalism which the ofenterprising and vivacious, but which struck most other people as proceeding from absolute indifference to the requirements of good sense, good taste, and ordinary decency. They were preëminent in that line. Nobody outside of Chicago disputed their preëminence. Few cared to rival it.

It is rather curious that a Chicago journal, the Times-Herald, should be the first to advance the theory that the disgusting output from one or more newspaper offices in New York every Sunday morning, is accounted for by the fact that the directors of those papers are actually insane. The Times-Herald's description of the foul and frantic competition now in progress in this town is accurate in every particular. Its rebuke is deserved, and, coming from Chicago, is stinging indeed. Its speculations as to the effect of this campaign of indecency upon New York, and the standing of our metropolitan community in the eyes of the civilized world, touch a question of importance to all citizens who have the interests of New York at heart. But it is not necessary to attribute the present hideous manifestations to mental unsoundness on the part of their originators. Moral irresponsibility explains it all; moral irresponsibility, unscrupulous greed, perverted impulses, and utter carelessness personal reputation.

The Boston Record approaches the same unpleasant subject from another point of the compass. Speaking of last Sunday's editions of those New York newspapers ,which it classifies as "crime sheets," our Boston contemporary remarks as follows:

"They were screwed up to the top notch of horror on the first page, and that keynote was kept up from beginning to end. A more ghastly collection of gruesome, nauseating, terrifying, blood-curdling, hair-lifting, miserable 'special articles' it would have been mpossible to find elsewhere on the globe; for which let us be thankful."

The Wilmington Morning News has some sensible remarks on the recent performances and tendencies of Pulitzerism :

"There will surely be a reaction in the matter of newspapers of thirty or forty pages, made up princi-pally of stories of real and imaginary crimes, and the disgusting details of happenings which should never appear in print. A newspaper which is printed solely for the dollars which come back to the publishers, and without any consideration for decency and self respect, is a menace to society. A clean and reputable newspaper is an agency for good, but a 'crime sheet' is the agent of crime itself."

A reaction there will surely be, for the criminal enterprise of PULITZER and his pupils cannot go further without landing them, individually, in jail. They are sane enough, probably, to dread the grip of the policeman's fingers. But it is time for the people of New York to consider seriously the damage these middlemen of filth are inflicting upon the city which, to its misfortune, is the scene of their professional abors The business of a town an individual in legitimate trade, depends directly upon the respectability of its reputation. The respectability of a town is largely judged by the tone of its newspaper press. It is not forcing the truth one jot to say that every dollar acquired by PULITZER, at the expense of the reputation of the city in which he is now operating, means the loss of ten dollars to merchants deprived of business driven away from New York on account of his reckless misrepresentation of this city and its inhabitants. There is nothing fanciful in this view of the case. The great mercantile concerns of New York, dependent so largely upon custom from out of town, could better afford to buy out PULITZER's establishment and suppress its various editions than to pay him money to advertise their respectable wares in a newspaper made for pornomaniacs and people with a vulgar and morbid craving for nastiness and horrors.

That the evil of which our contemporaries speak will extend far beyond its present sources, we do not apprehend. We do not know of any New York newspaper, not now engaged in competition with the New York World in its peculiar field, which is likely to surrender its self-respect and plunge in after him. The supply already far surpasses the demand to which the unspeakable PULITZER is catering with more than Se mitic industry. The muck field belongs to him and to his imitators.

## The Public Library Scheme

We are surprised at this letter from Mr. JOHN D. CRIMMINS concerning the scheme to get the city to put up a building for the Public Library on the site of the Forty-second street reservoir, for it does not exhibit the accuracy of knowledge and soundness of judgment we should have expected from him:

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: 'Manhattan,' in bisletter of the 25th inst. regarding the Public Library scheme, expresses surprise at no newspaper protest against the project to tear down the old reservoir in Fifth avenue and give the site for the consolidated Astor, Tilden, and Lenox libraries. Permit me to say I should be surprised if any newspaper did protest against this scheme of having the city contribute the site as well as the money to aid the creation of a public library in so eligible a location. The scheme does not contemplate taking the entire square between Fifth and Sixth avenucs, and if the library was built in this area as planned, it would make Bryant Park proper, as it is now cultivated, more attractive and better scrupled. It has never been overcrowded, nor is it likely to be. It is not a densely populated district, for the reason that the greater part of the property cor tiguous to it is occupied by single families. For this reason it is not required as a breathing space when ned in the same terms as we discuss small

"The avenues on these streets are 100 feet in width. The plan for the new library does not require such space as that occupied by the walls of the existing reservoir. To my mind there could be no possible dereiopment of this park area that would combine use fuiness and art equal to the scheme that has been proposed for the ill-rary. Again, we might be assured of a public building creditable to the city of New York, and in keeping with the position the city has taken for its appreciation of high culture and art.

have to do with the legislation outlined in the neithfor presented by the trustees for the Public Library, will aid this grand project. Very truly yours, "Mancu 26. "John D. Chimuna."

We dissent entirely from these opinions, and doubt if Mr. CRIMMINS will continue to hold them after a more careful examination of the subject. If he inquires of the members of the Board of Underwriters he will find that they urge grave objections to the removal of the Fifth avenue Reservoir for any purpose whatsoever. They contend that its supply of water should be maintained, as likely to be essential in an emergency. That is a matter as to which the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct has expressed a contrary opinion; but, obviously, it is a question which, first of all, must receive mature consideration.

Setting that aside, however, and granting that no danger would be involved in the levelling of the reservoir, there are objections to the scheme favored by Mr. Chim-MINS which should be conclusive against it, and some of the most cogent of them were not mentioned by our correspondent, "Manhattan." In the first place, the site is not especially desirable for the library. It is much less accessible than a score of other sites which might be selected. The present site of the Astor Library, for instance, is far more convenient and much nearer the centre of the population of the Greater New York. fenders themselves pretended to regard as It is approached by the Broadway cable cars, by the street and elevated roads of Third avenue, and by cross-town lines; and the Sixth avenue lines are near at hand, Only the Sixth avenue lines and the Forty-second street cars pass near the Reservoir site. The Lafayette place site already belongs to the Public Library foundation. It could be extended by purchasing adjoining property, and a new and adequate library building erected for less than a half, probably for not more than a quarter, of the cost of putting up the proposed building on the other site. That cost was estimated at \$2,500,000 at the conference with the Mayor on Thursday; but an architecturally congruous structure, 300 by 350 feet,

would be likely to cost twice as much. Moreover, no such great and costly building on an avenue where property is so enormously valuable is needed by the Public Library. It is not needed there, and it is not required anywhere. The only necessity is for a building sufficiently large and suitably appointed for a reference library for scholars and students more especially. The elegance of its situation and the magnificence of its structure will neither create nor enhance its valuable distinction. Its contents alone can do that; and if they deserve distinction they will extend its fame far and wide, no matter

where the situation of the building may be Mr. CRIMMINS approves of the plan to grab the Reservoir site because by it, he says, we should "be assured of a public building creditable to the city of New York and in keeping with the position the city has taken for its appreciation of high culture and art." But, Mr. CRIMMINS, the true credit reflected on a city by a library does not come from its building, however beautiful and imposing, but from its books. The glory of the outside may only serve to make the poverty of the inside more striking. This Public Library, according to the statement of its resources made to the Mayor, lacks the income to maintain a library corresponding in magnificence with the vast and stately building it asks the city to build for it on the Reservoir site. Either it would have to sacrifice substance for show, or it would be a persistent beggar at the public treasury.

The trustees said in their address to the Mayor that they needed that site and a building upon it as a free gift from the people because of the circulating library feature which they want to introduce. But really they have no such need. They only require a great central building for the uses of a reference library. If they are to lend out books to the people, they cannot satisfy the public convenience except by establishing branch libraries in different districts of the town, after the fashion now adopted by the admirably managed and exceedingly useful New York irculating Library system. Some time ago that institution showed a desire to join the library consolidation represented before the Mayor, and a comparatively small amount of money would provide it with facilities for fully meeting the demand which, because of inadequate resources, it

can now supply only partially. Finally, the Reservoir site ought not to be given away, since it is necessary as park space, even if it is not necessary for its present uses. Mr. CRIMMINS does not seem to be familiar with the adjoining Bryant Park. In all the town there is not a more useful park. There is none below the Central Park which is more frequented. It is true that the population immediately surrounding the open place is not great, but it is dense to the eastward and the westward. Bryant Park is the only park to the westward of the Fifth avenue in the entire region between Washington square and the Central Park

'The scheme presented to the Mayor last week should be opposed by everybody who has at heart the welfare of the people and of the library itself. It involves the loss of necessary park space, endless expense, and an unjustifiable association of the city with a private corporation.

## Keeping Off the Grass.

A new principle in American politics, the principle of preëmption of territory, has nade its appearance and is finding its advocates and opponents. Although this principle has no warrant of precedent, it gets the formal and impressive sanction of a Republican no less distinguished than the Hon. THOMAS B. REED. On the other hand it finds its most active and alert opponent in the energetic M. A. HANNA of Cuyahoga A Pittsburgh Republican wrote a letter to

Speaker REED informing him of the wish of many of his Pittsburgh supporters to be allowed to declare their preference for the Maine statesman at the primary elections in Allegheny county. Speaker REED has many political friends there, and his correspondent was of the opinion that an opportunity should be afforded them to speak their minds, as otherwise it might appear that the favorite of Pittsburgh is WILLIAM MCKINLEY; for, as is well known, the supporters of the Ohio man have control of the election machinery thereabouts and are using it to his advantage. But Speaker REED, in his answer, took the position that as Pennsylvania had already in Sensfeet in depth he may obtain. tor QUAY a candidate of its own, the appearance of Mr. REED as a candidate against him in his own State would be construed as a hostile and unfavorable act, improper and indefensible under the established rules of political warfare in the United States. In other words, where the members of either political party in a State have a candidate

territory against all the other candidates. In like manner, many of the friends of Senator Cullon in Illinois and of Governor

MORTON in New York, are protesting against Brother HANNA's industrious quest for delegates in their respective States, resenting it as an unwarranted political intrusion and demanding that the supporters of all other candidates, except the one favored by HANNA, should unite to oppose what they describe as a scandalous invasion of their territory.

REED and his Pittsburgh supporter was in progress, the McKINLEY men were invading that historic Republican stronghold, Lancaster county, and setting up an opposition to the leadership of Senator QUAY and to his claim to the support of Pennsylvania Republicans for the Presidential nomination. There was a vote in Lancaster and this is how the Republicans were recorded: QUAY, 10,127; McKINLEY, 9,906; other candidates and scattering, 1,000. The Mc-KINLEY men claim that a contest for a Presidential nomination is, under Repullican rules, a race free for all. There is in Republican National Conventions, except as a matter of courtesy, no such thing as a unit rule of States. Each Congress district is sovereign in itself, and the Republican voters of it can declare their preference for whomsoever they wish, irrespective of the views or desires of the Republicans of another section of the same State. If the Republicans want McKINLEY, the Buckeyes say, why should they not be permitted to vote for delegates to St. Louis who will support him? Why, in Pennsylvania, for instance, should they be precluded from expressing such a preference because Senator QUAY declares that he is in the field for the nomination; or in Illinois because CULLOM has the first claim, geographically, on the support of the Illinois Republicans?

To this, those who concur in the dignified view of Speaker REED and in the view of political warfare taken by Mr. PLATT and Senator QUAY, answer that there has been no serious attempt by the supporters of other candidates to invade the territory of Ohio, which they have all agreed to accept as inviolably committed to the support of Major McKinley. They add that if HANNA, in his restless, desperate, and daring quest for delegates, continues to disregard the acknowledged rights of the "favorite sons," he will provoke a reprisal which will take the form of assaults upon McKinley delegates in the West, not only in Ohio but in other States.

The question is interesting from the point of view of impartial and uncommitted Democrats because it is practically a new one in American politics. The established rule, heretofore, has been that a candidate who was truly the first choice of his neighbors, could always defend himself successfully against the assaults of the candidates from other localities, and that his interests did not require any more protection than these claims of neighborhood naturally establish. The anti-McKINLEY men, however, seem inclined to put no trust in such a view of the case. They insist upon a literal enforcement of the sound rule of "Keep off the grass that belongs to favorite sons!"

The same question does not arise among Democrats. Under the practice of Democratic National Conventions the unit rule is held to be inviolable. It is a rule which protects a "favorite son" from the assault of candidates in other States, providing, of course, he has a majority of the delegates and the party Convention in his State has ordained that its vote shall be cast as a unit. If there are any conniving and contriving HANNAS seeking delegates in the Chicago Convention in denial of the rights of Democratic favorite sons, we warn them to desist from such proceedings and to remember the unit rule.

The United States Senate has lost an old, a faithful, and a most valuable servant by the leath of DENNIS F. MCRPHY, its famous verbatim reporter. Mr. MURPHY died of apoplexy in Washington last Friday evening. For fortyeight years he was associated in the work of reporting the debates in the Senate, and from first to last he remained at the head of his profession. He was an extraordinary shorthand writer, and he reported more speeches and arguments than any other man we ever heard of. He was a hard student, and the wide range of his information fitted him for every branch of his ousiness. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia and shortly afterward to that of the Supreme Court of the United States. He never practised law, but studied it closely, simply be cause the knowledge of it was useful to him as one among his immense kit of reporter's tools. With all the little knots and delicacies of parhamentary law he was thoroughly familiar, and his opinion was often sought by famous Senators. A good linguist and well versed in English literature, he was never puzzled by any quotation. To him everything in law and literature seemed to be an old acquaintance. The ease and accuracy with which he captured the words of the swiftest speakers were remarkable. but still more wonderful were the speed and elegance with which he used to edit the hears of copy which he had to handle. He believed that the copy that is edited least is edited best so be confined himself to correcting mistakes in grammar, and to the insertion or elimination of word or a phrase to enable him to form a complete sentence. In a word, he always ran his jack plane over a speech before turning it in to the printers: he never painted it or varnished it But if his pen was "ravenous" in the extreme, his disposition was quite the reverse. He was a kind-hearted and genial gentleman, a good employer, and a charming companion.

The Hon. RICHARD F. PETTIGREW, a Senator in Congress from South Dakota, has long been fuller of silver than the Banana Belt is of climate. He has toiled and conversed and perorated for silver from morn till dewy eve f the work of an ordinary spouter for silver may be represented by 1, that of Mr. PETTI GREW has been represented by 16. Republican Convention in South Dakota last week, Mr. PETTIGHEW has been discharging his long arrears of thoughts. His silver castle in the air has tumbled down on him, and his voice does not attempt to be heard from the ruins He will go to St. Louis a more pensive and much shrunken man.

A bill has been introduced into both Houses of Congress which proposes to effect a few internal improvements for the people. It authorizes Mr. John Cowpon to construct a deep transportation route from Norfolk harbor

to deep sea water; another from Wilmington. N. C.; a third from Charleston, a fourth from Savannah, a fifth from St. Augustine, a sixth from Pensacola, a seventh from Mobile, an eighth from San Diego, a ninth from Florence, Or., and a tenth from Tacoma. He is to do this at his own expense, and to receive from the Government as pay \$7,000,000 in each making \$70,000,000, in all, together with a pre mium of \$2,000,000 for every foot above 25

He is also to build four canals, ten feet deep and 300 feet wide at top and 200 at bottom, one from Lake Superior through the St. Craix to the Mississippi, near St. Paul; a second from Lake Michigan through the Illinois to the Mississippi. near St. Louis; two from Lake Erie to the Ohio one passing through the Kankakee and the Wabash and the other through the Beaver to just below Pittsburgh. On these routes \$60,-000,000 will be laid out.

for national honors who is a resident of For the sum of \$5,000,000 per foot, and ratait, and has the substantial, if not the bly for each part of a foot, Mr. Cowpon also unanimous support of his party friends, proposes to lower the flood line of the Misthat State should be regarded as reserved sissippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, and their tribu taries at nine specified points.

the Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans. and also from Caire to Pittsburgh, to cost hir \$60,000,000 in all, and to be paid for at \$5,000, 000 per foot of deepening over specified distances. A couple of waterways from the Mis-sissippi eastward to the Chattahooches and westward to the Sabine, for \$10,000,000 each, complete, we believe, his hydranile engineering. But, to top off with, he will construct, at his wn expense, 30,000 miles of railroad, with While the correspondence between Speaker their necessary bridges, "in order to cheapen and regulate all railway transportation." charges will be on these roads, per mile, onehalf cent each for passengers and one mill per

> Isn't this man the one for the underground rapid transit people in New York to secure?

Republicans, stand together for principles and mocess. Stand up for America and America, inter-state Stand up for Missouri, and we will win -dd-fress of the Hon. CHAUNCEY IVES FILLEY to the Republicans of Missouri.

Stand up and around and together for the name and fame, the booming and the looming of Uncle CHAUNCEY. Stand up and for and with and by the swinger of the sword of power, the wearer of the oldest and largest hat in the world, a piece of head roofing which he never uses for conversational purposes. Hands all around for Mr. FILLEY. What does he want?

A dinner given by the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Mayor of Boston, at the Algonquin Club, has filled the poets of the Boston Herold with profound and quivering wonder. They cannot hymn too sweetly the "anow-white tablecioth dotted profusely with little yellow and blue and red flowers." Their eyes bulge out at the sight of "the costly china and glinting silverware." They dance deliriously past the long tables flanked by ranks of congenial personalities." They are im-pressed by "the quiet, unaffected ease of dignity with which the diners carried them from which it is possible to infer that It is the habit of diners in Boston to stand on their heads on the table or hang airly by the feet from the gas fixtures. Finally, mense jar of deep red roses set before his Honor, the Mayor," makes these reverent Boston bosoms sag with an almost holy joy. But why A tubful of daisies and lulu blossoms would have been a more congruous decoration to set in front of the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY.

Col. the Hon. JOHN CHINN, the celebrated starter of horses and the Hon. JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN, is going to be a candidate for State Senator from the Frankfort district. He has activity and sharpness, a homely eloquence, the rush and glitter of a mowing machine, an inflaming voice, and a general air of valor and There are few more original statesmen than Col. CHINN.

### Questions About Bosses

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If you can answer the following questions, I believe you will be casting your SUN-light upon some matters that seem obscured to the vision of a great

Which quartet of leaders, or bosses, is by exerience, intelligence, ability, and honesty of purpose better fitted to guide the Republican passes in a choice of candidates and party policy-Quay, Platt, Manley, and Clarkson, or Hanna, Milholland, Clayton, and Magee?

Have you any knowledge of any leader of the 'plain people' in the crusade against the "combine of bosses" who does not himself come under the head of "boss," either in past, present, or future tense? Which would the political bunco eteerer,

more profitable and easy victim-the political s" or the "plain people "? Who constitute the class known as "plain A MAN UP A TREE. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27.

# MORE DRUBBLES.

This Time a Question of Chronology is

Mixed. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I write to defend my old friend, former Collector Robertson, from the charge of ignorance in having postponed until April 8, the anniversary of the birth of Christian IX., Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderberg-Gluckstadt, the hearing of the charges against our mobair Sheriff, Edward J. H. Damsen. It is probably true, as you say, that Damsen, who is a Holsteiner and not a Dane, would refuse to appear for trial on the anniversary of the natal day of his august sovereign and ruler, Christian IX., and that former Collector Robertson would show little knowledge of Scandinavian history if he was not familiar with the fact that the King's birthday in all continental countries of Europe is a national heliday and is observed as such even by the residents of such

countres in foreign lands. But is THE SUN right in supposing that King Chris-But is Take Sew right in surposing that King Christian's birthday is ce'ebrated on April 8 in Hostein as well as in Benmark? I say no! The people of Hostein in their official records still adhere to the old style of chronology, and April 8 in the old style fails on what is July 4 in the new July 4 is ce'ebrated in Hostein as King Christian's birthday, and it appears to have been celebrated as such in this city, two, by Kitloran, Ressell, and Allen, for it was on that day, in the forenoon, that they escaped from Danisen's custody, while ne changen was shouting "Longes leben for Christian" in the Catskills.

No defence of Kings' birthdays or Ho'stein observances will prevent the hearing on April 8. For Damesen there will be no escape.

RESS SCHIECKENFUS.

## New York Pronunciations and Boston

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I have lived that any considerable proportion of the people with whom I have come in contact mispronounce words in the manner complained of by your correspondent "H. S. A." I have heard similar criticisms however, made generally by people of New England birth and bringing up. I aver my belief that a Bostonian is really incapable of distinguishing between the cor-rect and incorrect pronunciation of the letter r, any more than a Cockney knows when he is irregular the use of the letter h. A Bostonian will speak of watch and beech, and thinks he has said water and beer. A New Yorker will say banana and Cuba, and will be accused by the Bostonian of using a busi r The Bostonian pronunciation being banahnan and Cubah.

Patting the Feet Upon the Sents. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It has always been source of irritation to me, and it is just as much so now as ever, to see people put their feet upon the seats in the elevated cars. You see men in the cross seats put their feet upon the seat opposite, and some-times you see men sitting slewed around in a side seat, with their feet upon the seat next to them and resting against the arm dividing that seat from the

resting against the arm dividing that seat from the least. There are men who do this thoughtlessly, who would not withingly offend against good faste, but they not withingly offend against good faste, but they not ught to think, and keep their feet down. Their shoes may be clean, and then again they may not be; but whether they are or not, to put the feet on the seals is contrary to the general welfare and comfort, and an actual intringement upon the rights of others. In found, the possible for a passenger, when he comes in the seal of the feet of the comments of the seals of the seals of the feet of another.

CITIZEN.

From the Philadelphia Record.

It is a curious fact that the average barber becomes o accustomed to asking his customers if the rand nuris that half the time he puts the question almost unconsciously. One of the Girard House wielders of the razor told of an experience last evening, which proves to what extent even so slight a habit may de

"I was called out to shave a dead man one day," he said. "I don't think I was more preoccupied than usual, but I had scarcely made three strokes over the face of the corpse when I leaned over and said: 'Does face of the corpse when I leaned over and said: Does the razor hurt, sir? Then it suddenly occurred to me what I was doing, and, grewsome as my task was, I couldn't help laughing at my own expense.

#### One Thing to Do with Our Girls. From the Atchison Daily Globe.

"I always let my daughters have their say about the color of the tamp shades and the arrangement of the doyles, "said a sensible Atchison mother to day. "I flud, as a result, that they are not in such a horry to get married. The foundation of most girls desire to marry is to live in a house where they can have their own was about the lamp shades and doylica"

#### Cuba's Argument of Cold Facts. From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Cuba has shown not only heroic persistence, but are actual strength which is sutitled to recognition There is no good excuse for further dallying at Wash The cold facts warrant the passage ington. congress of joint resolutions which shall commit this vernment to the side of the patriote.

> Not a Bull Moment. From the Chicago Record.

"Is Miss Scarum an agreeable girl to take to the Still another improvement is to be a permanent deepening of the low water channels of night was, 'I smell fire,'" WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETE

The week having been favored with an poeasional gleam of sunablue and a balmy zephyt or two from the 'riendly neighborhood of the equator, the spirits of all the world have risen, and this much abused Lenten time has become almost as cheerful as Christmas. In point of fact it is the climate, and not Church rules of pentiential psalms and hymns, that brings gloom and dniness to this particular season. The people who keep Lent strictly are those who are more or less given to religious observances throughout the year. The gay and giddy throng accept its restrictions as inevitable, and, when they can, sail away to regions where no rough biasts prevail, and where the sun's rays have no objection to imparting warmth and cheerfulness. The men go to Florida's southern shores, where, in the absence of fresh meat, they eat canned food, rise at daybreak, and epend their lives in open boats, in pursuit of the clusive tarpon, which bites only once in twenty times, and when triumphantly landed is of ne use whatever to its captors or to any one else Rich and fashionable women choose these inclement days for a visit to London, which is beginning to glitter with smart equipages, and where, in spite of its northern latitude, prim-roses and violets meet the stranger at every orner, and can be secured for waistbands and buttonholes at the cost of a few pence. Or, they go on to gay and beautiful Parls, where they

shop and shop and shop and enjoy themselves. Never did charity and vanity blend so harmoniously as at the sale of hats and bonnets on Wednesday and Thursday at the home of Mrs. Richard Stevens in Hoboken. The fashionable romen and pretty maidens who presided over the stalls were credited with having made the dainty confections, which they had no trouble whatever in disposing of to their rich New York and Jersey friends. They had only to place & bonnet all lace, flowers, and ribbons, on their own graceful heads, to have half a dozen customers eager to boy it, and if there were professional milliners in the crowd that filled the rooms, their hearts must have sunk with envy. It was a clever and original idea, and most admirably carried out.

Among the saleswomen, many of whom by the way, purchased head gear of their own and each other's manufacture, were Mrs. Athers Stevens, Mrs. Harry McVickar, Miss Georgians Wilmerding, Miss Bessie Van Rensselaer, Miss Katharine Duer, Miss Gandy, Miss Grace Snelling, and Mrs. Newbold Edgar. Music and tea tables, around which several golden youths assembled at a later hour, inwardly rejoicing, probably, that they never could be wearers of round hats and bonnets, made the afternoon quite a festive one, especially when plethoric money boxes were displayed and their contents counted, and St. Katharine's Home, an institution founded and endowed by Mrs. Archibald Alexander about nine years ago, was found to be substantially benefited by the sale.

On Thursday came the debut of Mrs. Katharine Brady Jiarris as a professional elecutionist and entertainer. There was a large audience of well-known people, many of them relatives of Mrs. Harris, and, to judge from the applause given to the young aspirant, she had the warmest approval from all present.

Thursday also was varnishing, otherwise opening, day at the Society of American Artists, where the exhibition this year is daigto be unusually good, and on Friday the O. N. Sewing Class came to a lively finish with a sumptuou luncheon at Mrs. Havemeyer's. For the evenings there have been German opera at the Academy, Thomas's orchestra at the Metropolitan, symphony concerts, Albert Chevaller, the prince of coster singers, and endless attractions at the green goods, or gold brick swindler find the various theatres, to say nothing of lectures on every conceivable subject, from Cardinal Newman to the habits and customs of Mashonsland. The St. Nicholas Skating Rink is also an ever-present life-saving station for stranded mariners on society's shore, while the Michaux Cycling Club, the Knickerbocker Bowling Club. and the Riding Academy hold out their attra-

tions by day and by night. Thus, stagnation can hardly be said to have overshadowed the sensible and contented ones, who can live without subscription balls, sumptuous dinners, and mammoth luncheons. Although Holy Week may justly be deemed the most quiet in the year, yet until the shadows settle down upon Good Friday, there are diversions and amusements enough to satisfy any reasonable mind. Then comes Easter, with its flowers, its music, and its voices of springtime and gladness, which lift the veil of gloom and

carry joy to every heart. The distinguishing feature of Easter Monday. besides its weddings, will be the exhibition of tableaux in aid of the Mount Vernon Association, which is to take place at Sherry's at 4 P. M. Every one who has had to do with tableaux knows the infinite worry and trouble that they involve, which is perpahardly appreciated by the impatient audience who sit in front and grumble at the waits. In the coming exhibition every effort has been made to avoid delay between the pictures and as the arrangement of each one has been assigned to a different artist, the patience of the

onlookers is not likely to be severely tried. Mr. Marie's tableau, chosen and grouped by dimself, is to be "a case of miniatures," that is, six very beautiful women looking out of gilded frames, and so arranged as to represent, in life size, the counterfeit presentments of celebrated beauties which Mr. Marié has spent a lifetime in collecting. There will be also a Cleopatra, a Marie Antoinette, a Watteau group, the four choristers with eyes uplifted and lips parted in devotional singing, and several pretty group ings of young children.

The ladies taking the principal parts will be Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Kenneth Frazier (formerly Miss Julia Rogers), Miss Clarkson, Miss Gray, and Miss Field, and as the whole affair is under the direction of Miss Amy Townsend, who is Regent of the Mount Vernon Society, no pains will be spared to make it an enjoyable affal

The testimonial, as it is called, to Mme. Nordica, in recognition of the American prima donna's musical genius and the faithful study she has given to the development and training of the fine organ with which nature has endowed her, may now be seen at Tiffany's. It is a coronet of diamonds of exquisite design and workman ship, not showy or pretentious, but dainty and delicate, as becomes the graceful head which it is toadorn. This handsome ornament has been bought by voluntary contributions from music lovers in this city, who have appreciated Mme. Nordica's admirable rendering of the rôles in which she has appeared during the last opers season. The subscription was started James Otis, who has been untiring in his efforts o secure a sum sufficient for his purpose, and it is mainly to his friendly interest in her caree hat the prima donna is indebted for the flattering compliment that she will receive.

London and Paris are likely to benefit largely this summer by the number of Americans that will be there. At least, those members of the community will do so who look upon Americans as the possessors of unlimited wealth and the willing victims of extortion. Mrs. Brockholse Cutting and her sons are already established at Long's Hotel in New Bond street, where Commodore Gerry has also taken rooms for Limself and family. Mrs. Pierpout Morgan and her daughters will be in London for some time, on their way to Paris. Mrs. Frederick R. Jones, Miss Beatrix Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wharton will sail very shortly, and Mrs. Richard Irvin has already gone to join her sister-in-law, Mrs. Griswold Gray, in Paris. Her beautiful home in Thirty-sixth street is offered for rent, as is also that of Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, who proposes to spend some months with the Ladenburg family in Germany. Mrs. Townsend Burden and Miss Evelyn Burden go first to London, and will probably be presented at court.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oclrichs and Miss Fair in common with many other Americans, are said to entertain the idea of going to Moscow for the imperial coronation. That it will be one of the greatest military and royal spectacles of the century is beyond a doubt, and American dollars have the happy faculty of making a way for their possessors wherever they are scattered with sufficient prodigality, but position, influence, and above all tact, in addition to the dob lars, must be brought to bear in order to secure a view of the gorgeous ceremonial at Mosoow,